THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 3041. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1884. Price Five Cents

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Bliss Gives Another Chapter of Star Route History.

Bill Creating the State of Tacoma Before the Senate.

Official Report on the Kansas Cattle Troubles.

Star Route Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 21. George Bliss continued his testimony before the Springer committee to-day in explanation of the omission in the second indictment of the name of Sanderson. Witness said they ran the risk of invalidating the indictment by including Sanderson. Ker, who was present, interposed, "His name was left out at my suggestion. I take the responsibility." "I want to say right here," continued Bliss, "in answer to all dirty insinuations from parties once connected with the case, that no human being suggested an emolument to me arising out of these cases."

Speaking of the first trial Bliss said: "I learned that George E. Spencer, ex-senator from Alabama, could give testimony of an important nature of the payment of money by Dorsey to Brady. I have no question but Spencer made such a statement. He made it to James, to Van Wormer, a personal friend of James, and to a man named Boynton of New York, a friend of Garfield. I did not feel certain that Spencer was not doing a little blowing, but if I did not put Spencer on the stand I would have been met and ought to have been met with the statement that I had a witness to give evidence and failed to call him. He came here. He complained that I did not consult him. I avoided him. I made up my mind not to have a conference with Spencer before he went on the stand, and I did not. Chandler came to me and said Spencer was complaining because I would not talk to him. I said if I did talk to him I would have to tell him that I did not believe him. Chandler urged me to change my mind; then said to me, 'Spencer is that kind of a man who has much devotion for his friends. He will say no if you ask him if he knows anything. I don't believe you will get anything out of him on the stand.'"

Bliss related in detail his efforts to get Spencer to testify and his search for him. He said, "While hunting Spencer in Canada we came upon a most important discovery. A Mr. Gibson was found up there in communication with him. Spencer went to Europe and remained there until he learned that the case was so near out of court that he would not be called." Witness referred to the arrest of Spencer last November in Nevada for contempt and of the dismissal of the case by Judge Wylie. "I can say," Bliss continued, "that Spencer's interest in the star route cases passed from the government side to the other side as early as December." Witness expressed lack of confidence in Cook and Gibson, and continued, "Gibson is entitled to the credit of having early arrived to the knowledge of the star route frauds. He wrote considerable for the New York Sun. At some time or other Tilden became so far interested that he furnished money to be quietly used in investigation. At a certain tide of the matter, Tilden sent T. F. McLain to Washington. He was known as the adopted son of Tilden. He is a gentleman and lawyer, if these things can be combined."

"If this is hearsay," interposed Representative Ryan, "we do not want it."

"I'm not going to affect Tilden," Bliss continued. "McLain came to Washington—and went back and said things were properly managed. He was a law partner of H. E. Knox. Knox was a chum of James A. Garfield. Tilden obtained this information, and if he had been nominated by the democratic party he would have made the campaign on the star route frauds, as he did in New York on canal frauds. If he had there wouldn't have been need for an electoral commission. But Tilden did not run and he did not give his information to Hancock. Late in February, after the presidential election, Knox proceeded to communicate the star route frauds to Garfield. I think that was why Dorsey's influence with him ended. The cabinet was not made up as Dorsey wanted. My personal relations with Dorsey were social and pleasant. I attended the famous Dorsey dinner. He wanted a man in the cabinet and I wanted the same man in the same position.

"Who was the gentleman?" asked Springer.

"I'll tell you; it was Charles J. Folger. We wanted him for secretary of the treasury, but he was not put in Garfield's cabinet. He was offered the attorney generalship and declined." Bliss said that during the trial of star route cases it was discovered that defendants were in possession of information supposed to belong exclusively to government counsel.

Question—"Was any suggestion made to the grand jury when Kellogg was indicted, that it was a serious matter to indict United States senators?"

Answer—"One of the colored jurymen said it would be a serious matter."

Further examination of the witness was postponed till Tuesday next.

The Copiah Outrage.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Major E. Barksdale, member of congress from Mississippi, who according to testimony taken by the Copiah sub committee of the senate made a speech at Hazelhurst advising democrats to carry Copiah county by shot gun if necessary and hang Buffton, the republican candidate, was before the senate sub committee this morning and made a statement under oath in his own vindication. He denied the charge in toto. He said the history of Copiah county had always been characterized with a love of law and order. Even in the last election there was nothing inconsistent. He pronounced all assertions that he had encouraged violence false. Hoar asked if in witness' allusion to the peaceable and law abiding conduct of Copiah county he included the killing of Matthews. I have nothing to say in reference to that. That was a personal difficulty between those two parties. It is before the courts there and I express no opinion.

Grave Accusations.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Investigations of the failure of the Pacific National bank was begun by the house committee on banking and currency. Lincoln and Frost appeared in behalf of the stockholders of the bank and charged the directors of the bank with being guilty of fraud towards the stockholders, and Knox, comptroller of the currency, and Needham, bank examiner, made this possible by their dishonesty or incompetency. Knox appeared in vindication of his action and denied having done anything to justify these accusations.

The State of Tacoma.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The bill introduced in the senate for the admission of the state of Tacoma provides for the erection of the present territory of Washington and part of Idaho into a state and its admission into the union subsequent to the formation of a state government and the adoption of a constitution by a convention of delegates representing electors of the proposed state, to be held at Walla Walla, and ratification of the action of that convention at a special election by electors residing within the limits of the proposed state. It provides, however, that the admission shall not take place until after March fourth, 1885.

Not the Dreaded Disease.

WASHINGTON, March 21. Commissioner Loring has received a telegram from Professor Salmon, veterinary of the department of agriculture, stating that after thorough investigation of the disease at Neosho Falls he has concluded it is not the genuine foot and mouth disease, but is due to local conditions and there is no danger of its spreading to other sections. The committee accepts this conclusion as final.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 21. No attempt was made this morning to call up the bonded extension bill, and the speaker proceeded to call committees' reports of a private character. At the conclusion of the call Morey, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That charges reflecting on Ellis, representative from Louisiana, in connection with star route trials recently published are untrue.

Adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. After considering two bills the committee rose informally. Funston took the oath of office as representative of the second district of Kansas to succeed the late D. C. Haskell, and the committee of the whole then resumed its session.

The greater part of the day was consumed in the discussion of a bill for the retirement of Wm. W. Averill with the rank and pay of colonel.

The committee rose and passed a number of private bills, among them one for the relief of legal representatives of the late Capt. J. G. Tod of Texas.

Dibrell moved to recommit the Averill bill to the committee on military affairs. Lost; yeas 54, nays 123. The bill then passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Hoar called up the bill increasing the salaries of the United States district judges to $5,000, and Morgan resumed his remarks in opposition. Bayard warmly supported the bill. Garland supported it.

Vote being taken on Morgan's amendment, it was rejected.

Van Wyck moved to amend by making the salary $4,000 instead of $5,000.

Without action the matter went over until Monday.

Bills were introduced and referred.

Platt, providing for admission into the union of the state of Tacoma.

Logan, granting a pension to the widow of General E. C. Ord, of $50 per month.

Call, to authorize investigation of the issue of fraudulent warrants and to protect soldiers and sailors from loss thereon.

Blair's education bill was laid before the senate, it being unfinished business of yesterday. At the request of Allison, however, Blair gave way to permit consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill. Amendments recommended by the senate committee on appropriations, were agreed to and the bill passed.

The education bill was then considered. Harrison, Hoar and Blair entered into a discussion of some length as to the precise meaning of some sections of the bill.

Jones, of Florida, supported the bill.

Garland moved that the senate go into executive session. Agreed to.

Before the doors closed amendments to the pending bill were offered. One by Sherman provides that the money shall be applied to the education of children without distinction of race or color, and shall be distributed to counties or school districts in the proportion which the number of illiterate children in each such county or school district bears to the whole number of illiterate children in the state, and that assent of the state to this provision shall be had before the money can be given by the United States.

Adjourned until Monday.

Washington Notes.

The house committee on patents decided unanimously to report adversely Representative Anderson's bill to limit the life time of a patent to five years.

The house committee on military affairs adopted a resolution asking the secretary of war for all information he has regarding investigation into the removal of Payne from Oklahoma lands.

The following postmasters were nominated: J. A. Windus, Brackettville, Texas; Geo J. Pace, Raton, New Mexico.

Representative Cox, chairman of the house democratic caucus, issued a call for democratic representatives for Tuesday evening next.

A Colorado Earthquake.

DENVER, March 21.—At ten minutes after 9 o'clock this morning an earthquake was distinctly felt in several localities in the southern part of the state. A telegram received here about noon from Cumbres stated that the shock was distinctly felt at that place. It lasted about five seconds and shook the D. & R. G. depot to a considerable extent. Another dispatch from the operator at Osier station read: "A slight earthquake shock of about half a second's duration was distinctly felt at this place and the section house at 9.10 this morning. There was no damage done at any point except to frighten a number of timid people. The shock was heaviest at Cumbres. It was also noticed at Sublette."

The Markets.

BOSTON, March 21.—Wool easier. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 35 to 36 for extra; 37 to 38 for XX; 39 to 40 XXX and above. Michigan extra fleeces steady. Western pulled wools lower.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Wool in better demand; stocks light. Ohio, Pennsylvania West Virginia XX and above 38 to 42; extra 36 to 37; medium 37 to 40; coarse 35 to 37. New York, Michigan, Indiana and west fine 33½ to 40; medium 38 to 39; coarse 35 to 36; washed combing delaine 32 to 15; tub washed 32 to 34; unwashed combing delaine 28 to 33; Oregon 18 to 28; New Mexico and Colorado 16 to 24; pulled 28 to 33.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Money easy at 1½ to 2; prime paper 4 to 5½; sterling exchange firm 4.87½, demand 4.89½; governments strong; railways strong. Stocks opened lower on reduction of freight rates by Commissioner Fink. There was a decline of ⅛ to ½, trunk line shares leading the downward movement. After 11 there was a fair inquiry for Oregon Transportation and Northern Pacific set in. Oregon advanced. In the afternoon it was reported from Boston that the U. P. and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy had met and adjourned without action. This at first was construed unfavorably and the market fell off ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Pacific Mail, North-Western, Lackawanna, Denver and Union Pacific were the weakest shares. Near the close it was learned that the adjournment of the railway conference at Boston was due to the absence of President Potter, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and that another meeting had been called for next week. This created a steadier feeling and the market closed firm with a fractional rallying in prices. Compared with last night's close prices are down ¼ to 1¼ per cent., except for Kansas and Texas, Wabash and Oregon Transportation, which are ⅛ to ¼ higher.

There was moderate activity in the mining market and trading was pretty well distributed over the list. However, there was nothing of special interest. Sales included Amie 08, Albion 30, Bulwer 1.50, Belle Isle 16, Central Arizona 21 to 22, Sutro Tunnel 13 and 12, Standard 2.40 to 2.50, Little Chief 51, Leadville Consolidated 45, Robinson 30, Sierra Grande 15. Bodie Consolidated declared dividend No. 4 of fifty cents a share, a share payable April 5. In the afternoon the market was dull. Hall Anderson sold at 1.45, Stormont 11, Horn Silver 7.37, Bulwer 1.50, Oriental and Miller 10.

2s	101	4s	124½
Adams Express	128½	American Express	98½
C. B. & Q.	125	Erie	23½
D. & R. G.	18½	Preferred	55
C. P.	59	N. Y. C.	115¼
Missouri Pacific	91¼	C. P.	74¾
Northwestern	116¾	Wells Fargo	109
Preferred	142½	Quicksilver	5
1st Pacific	81½	Preferred	8
U. S. Express	68	Homestake	8
W. U. T.	79¼	Sutro	14
Ontario	29	Northern Pacific	23¾
Iron Silver	120	Preferred	48¾

Retaliatory Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The house committee on commerce considered the bill authorizing the president to prohibit by proclamation the importation of articles of food or drink when satisfied the same are adulterated in a manner injurious to health, and to prohibit importations of such articles he may deem proper from any foreign country which exercises unjust discrimination against American products. It was decided to postpone voting on the measure until next Tuesday, but there was an understanding that the committee should report to the house a bill substantially of this character. Instead, however, of limiting the operation of the act by the year '87, the committee will recommend that there be no limit.

Consideration was also given Representative Townshend's joint resolution authorizing the president to invite co-operation of governments of American nations in securing the establishment of a commercial league to be known as the Customs Union of America, the object of which shall be to strengthen commercial intercourse. Reagan, Woodward and Davis were appointed a sub-committee to obtain the views of the secretary of state and secretary of the treasury on the proposed union and report Tuesday.

Murderers Hanged.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—Rudolph and Champ Fitzpatrick were hung this afternoon at Columbia, Ky., for the brutal murder of Miller Brewster. The execution was public. Five thousand people witnessed it. The condemned men were resigned to their fate and died game. Champ claimed he was going straight to heaven. The scaffold was a double one and was arranged so that both drops fell at once. The execution passed off quietly. The bodies were turned over to friends.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Senate Sub-Committee Agree on a Bill.

Rates Deemed Fair for the Public and Press.

A Chance Offered Existing Companies to Sell.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The sub committee of the senate committee on postoffices and post roads having several postal telegraph bills under consideration have formulated and caused to be printed as embodying the views of the majority of the sub committee a bill providing that the postmaster general shall establish telegraph offices in all postoffices on telegraphic circuits and all other postoffices within ten miles of any such circuit, where the salary of the postmaster is not less than $500 per annum. Charges for transmission of telegraphs shall be prepaid by telegram stamps or by postal telegraph cards and maximum rates for telegrams of twenty words or less shall be as follows: When the distance of transmission is one thousand miles or under, twenty cents, when over 1000 miles or under 3000 miles, forty cents; for all greater distances, fifty cents. For telegrams directed to be transmitted by night under 2000 miles, fifteen cents; for greater distances, twenty-five cents. All words to be counted and for every five additional words or less one-fifth additional rate to be charged. Government business shall have priority in transmission without prepayment at rates annually fixed by the postmaster general. All other telegrams to be transmitted in the order received, except night messages. Charges for transmission of special telegrams to newspapers and commercial news associations for each hundred words or less for each circuit of one thousand miles shall not exceed fifty cents if sent at night, and one dollar during the day; but when copies of the same telegram are dropped at one or more offices the rate for each office shall not exceed fifty cents at night and seventy-five cents during the day, and at the same pro rata rate for each word in excess. Where special telegrams are delivered at the same office for two or more newspapers ten cents additional shall be charged for each hundred words or less for manifolding for each newspaper receiving the same. Telegrams shall be privileged communications in law to the extent that sealed letters now are. Provision is made for postal telegraph cards at 15 to 50 cents, upon which a message can be written and dispatched by the postal telegraph. The present money order system shall be adapted to the postal telegraph and orders limited to one hundred dollars sent at a rate equivalent to the present charge added to the regular charge of telegram. The postmaster general is directed to advertise for three months for sealed proposals from telegraph companies for transmission of correspondence by telegraph according to the provisions of this act and make a contract or contracts for ten years, terminable at the option of congress with the lowest responsible bidders for the whole or part of the service. He is further authorized to advertise for sealed proposals either to sell existing telegraph lines and franchises to the government or to construct four new telegraphic trunk lines for the government so located and arranged as to connect the northeastern, northwestern, western and southwestern and southeastern parts of the United States with the city of Washington, and if upon investigation any such proposal either to sell existing lines or construct new lines for the government are deemed fair and reasonable the postmaster general will report the same to congress at the next session for acceptance or rejection. In event that no satisfactory proposition to sell or construct lines be submitted before November 15, 1885, then a board consisting of the secretary of state, secretary of war and the postmaster general shall locate and arrange the four said trunk lines of the postal telegraph, to be constructed and kept in repair under direction of the secretary of war through the corps of engineers. The secretary of war is also authorized to purchase right of way for the lines. In addition to this the secretary of war is authorized and directed, with the approval of the president, to construct or take and use all such machinery, appliances, devices and materials, not including telegraph lines owned by persons or corporations, whether patented or not, as shall be deemed necessary for the convenient and successful establishment and operation of said lines. $2,000,000 is appropriated for the purposes of the act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. The lines are to be under the direction of the postmaster general and the postoffice department. The bill has been submitted to the full committee and will be taken up for consideration in a few days.

Sullivan's Say.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—John L. Sullivan telegraphs the following from Tucson, Arizona, to the associated press: I read in an associated press dispatch that Sheedy had matched me for $5,000 a side to fight Thompson and had put up a forfeit of $500. Smith and myself immediately telegraphed Sheedy saying go on with the match, that I would fight; not to let them get away with any bluff. I have never read any answer from Sheedy. This is all I know of the matter. If a match has not been made let Mr. Thompson put up a forfeit of $2,500 with the New York Clipper. I will cover it immediately. It is pretty hard to make a match 3,000 miles apart. I will fight him, London prize rules. Will fight in six weeks or two months from to-day, and toss for choice of grounds.

Gagging the Press.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—This afternoon Matt W. Alden, judge of the criminal court at Nashville, at the instance of John J. Vertrees, chairman of the state democratic executive committee, granted an injunction restraining A. S. Colyer, president of the American Newspaper company from opposing in the American a protective tariff, and also enjoining him and his board and corps of editors from opposing a railroad commission. The injunction as served on all editors is as follows: "Enjoining and restraining said board of editors and said A. S. Colyer as president from causing the American to advocate and promulgate any doctrines and editorially make any publication not in full accord and harmony with the platforms of political principles referred to upon the subject of the regulation and control of railroads and laying the imposition of tariffs." Vertrees does not claim to be a stockholder, but to have an equitable interest in a majority of the stock of said newspaper as assignee of Duncan B. Cooper.

Kansas Legislation.

TOPEKA, March 21.—The senate this afternoon at a late hour passed the domestic animals bill. On its third reading several important amendments were made. It empowers the governor to appoint a live stock sanitary commission consisting of three men, and he shall also have power to remove any or all of them and fill the vacancy by new appointments. The term of office is placed at one and one-half and three years. The remainder of the bill is almost the same in its provisions as the house bill, a synopsis of which has already been sent.

In the house this afternoon resolutions of the Stockmen's association of Russell county, were read, in which the suggestion is made to the legislature to empower boards of county commissioners to establish quarantine regulations. The senate resolution about right of way of any railroad desiring building through the Indian territory was amended so as to kill it and then adopted. The cattle disease bill came back from the committee of 15. Simpson's amendment was approved making the actual value of condemned animals at the time of appraisement the basis of appraisement. The proviso in the published bill that animals affected before the passage of the act shall not be paid for was stricken out. Sections 11 and 16 of the original bill were stricken out and a new section requiring daily inspection of stock yards, the condemnation of infected animals with provisions for penalties and appeal. Consideration of the bill was concluded and it was ordered engrossed for its third reading.

Affairs in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—An associated press special from Fort Smith, Arkansas, contains the following advices from Indian territory. The statement differs materially from information previously received from several other sources. It is given simply for what it is worth. Advices from the Creek nation say the recent decision of the secretary of the interior declaring Perryman chief of the Creek nation causes much dissatisfaction. Chicote and Spiechie have returned from Washington and say everything is left to the people to decide, and refuse to acknowledge Perryman chief or his authority. Perryman is firm and declares he will uphold his authority by force. Spiechie's full blood supporters are particularly bitter. They are going to blacksmith shops and having old muskets repaired. All seem to anticipate war. Red sticks, the Creek sign of war, are becoming numerous and everything indicates a long guerilla war. Country merchants fearing war are offering goods at a sacrifice, for a Creek war means destruction of property, theft and general brigandage.

The Situation at Khartoum.

LONDON, March 21. A dispatch to the Times from Khartoum dated March 14, says: Six thousand rebels face the palace on the right bank of the Nile. They recently fired upon 300 blacks sent down the river for wood and killed 100 of them. General Gordon states that the garrison at Kassala is holding out strongly. General Gordon restricts himself to the defence of Khartoum. He has armed many inhabitants, but they can do but little against the mass of rebels. The expedition to relieve Hoffaya consisted of 120 men in three steamers. The men were concealed in the holds to avoid the fire of Arabs on the banks of the river. The expedition returned to Khartoum having rescued the garrison, raised the siege and captured many cattle and arms. The expedition lost only two men. There were great rejoicings over the victory and enthusiastic demonstrations in honor of General Gordon. General Gordon will attack the Arabs opposite the town March 26th.

Mississippi Floods.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21. There are now ten crevasses in levees on the west side of the Mississippi river between Vicksburg and New Orleans, all pouring a great volume of water into the country, the most productive portion of the state for cotton and sugar. No estimate of loss can be made. The United States engineer writes, "No money in my hands applicable to levees, consequently no further aid of any kind can be expected except for work in protecting government levees." Plantations at Davis Bend are overflowed and the levee there is not expected to hold till morning. Laborers and stock on levees below are awaiting removal to higher ground.

VICKSBURG, March 21.—Water has backed up through railroad culverts flooding houses on Front street. Levees at Shipp's Bayou and Point Pleasant have broken. Steamers are busy bringing stock from the overflowed districts.

Stopping Work.

NEW HAVEN, March 21.—The extensive works of the L. Candee Rubber company shut down at the end of this month for several weeks. Over 1,000 employees will be temporarily thrown out of employment.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The blanket and woolen mills of John and James Dobson, Falls of Schuylkill, have stopped. Twelve hundred operatives are idle.

The Zora Burns Trial.

CHICAGO, March 21.—An Inter Ocean's Petersburg, Ill., special says: The Carpenter murder case was given to the jury at 4 o'clock. It is learned the result of the first ballot was eight for acquittal and four against. At last advices, 10 o'clock, the jury stood nine for acquittal to three for conviction.

Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, March 21.—This morning a freight train on the Lake Shore road, near Angola, that had parted, came together heavily, causing explosion of an oil tank on an oil car, setting fire to the train, and also one on the western bound track. Two brakemen, Wm. Fowler and Newell Silvers, were burned and otherwise badly hurt.

CHIVINGTON'S CLAIM.

Filing of the Complaints in the District Court.

The Much Talked of Litigation Finally Begun.

No Alarm Created Among the Manitou Citizens.

Yesterday morning three complaints were filed with Mr. J. W. D. Stovell, clerk of the district court, by L. B. France, the attorney of Col. J. M. Chivington. The complaints are against the Colorado Springs company, the Manitou Mineral Water Bath and Park company and Thomas C. Green. All of the complaints are about the same, with the exception of the description of properties. Each complaint sets forth that on the 1st of December, 1865, the plaintiff was possessed of a certain parcel of land in the county of El Paso, described as the n ½ of the s w ¼ of section 5, township 14 south, range 67 west. Within the limits of the description above given the property of all three of the defendants is supposed to be located. Colonel Chivington states that he came into possession of the property named through conveyances from the government, and claims that the three defendants unlawfully entered upon said premises and ousted himself, the plaintiff.

He not only prays in his complaint for the possession of the land but also asks for a judgment of $5,000 in each suit and costs of the trial. It is presumed that the summonses in the cases will be served to-day.

The most of our people are familiar with the facts from which these suits have proceeded. Colonel Chivington was the original owner of most of the property on which the town of Manitou is now located. Through a power of attorney given Thomas Pollock, his son-in-law, the property was transferred and subsequently came into the possession of the Colorado Springs company. Chivington now bases his title to the property on the ground that he never gave the power of attorney under which the property was disposed of by Pollock. Whether he did or not will be fully brought out in the trial of the suits. The actions brought will probably be made test cases and will govern the title to all of the property named in the description above given.

One of the most peculiar features of the contest is the fact that L. B. France, the notary public who on the first day of February, 1867, acknowledged the power of attorney given by Chivington to Pollock, is now the plaintiff's attorney and his name is attached to the complaints filed with the clerk of the district court yesterday.

Mayor Barker, Treasurer Rand, Mr. Miller and several other citizens of Manitou were in the city yesterday and were informed of the commencement of the much talked of suits of Colonel Chivington. They did not seem much alarmed as to the result and thought that the litigation would do much more to advertise the town than to do it injury. From the present manifestations of enterprise at the foot hill Saratoga, it is very apparent that not much attention is given to Chivington's claim. Buildings are going up everywhere and the town council has just let the contract for the laying of sewerage pipes.

Whether these cases will come up at the April term of the district court or later in the year is not yet known.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Indications for Colorado: Light rain or snow, and partly cloudy, colder weather.

Judge Thatcher, of Pueblo, died Thursday at San Francisco of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The independent republican national committee state that branch organizations have been effected in Chicago and Cincinnati.

The boiler of Ratman's new mill, six miles from Augusta, Arkansas, exploded killing the fireman. Three children of the sawyer were blown forty feet but only slightly hurt.

Francis W. Whittaker, better known as "Pop" Whittaker, secured a verdict yesterday against the Harlem Railroad company for $10,000 for the loss of an arm. He sued for $15,000 damages.

The prospectus of the Irish Land company, popularly known as Parnell's Migration company, has appeared. The capital is fixed at £250,000. The first issue of stock will be £50,000. Parnell is chairman of the board of directors.

A brick warehouse connected with the Consolidated Tank Line company's works at Armourdale, a suburb of Kansas City, burned last evening. Six hundred barrels of oil and two box cars were destroyed. Loss $15,000. The company carries its own insurance.

Kansas Cattle.

ATCHISON, Kansas, March 21.—The Champion has a special from Osborne, Kansas, announcing that fifty cattle in one herd in a corral in the northwest part of Osborne county, are affected with a disease very similar to the foot and mouth disease now prevalent in Woodson county. The sheriff has established a quarantine against the herd and stationed a deputy in the locality to prevent passage of man or beast to and from the ring. Osborne county is in the northwest part of the state, while Woodson county is about two hundred miles southeast.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum	$2 00	Six Months	$1 00
Three Months	50	One Month	25

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

Mr George E Macklin is authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing company.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B W STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Republican State Central Committee

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
DENVER March 10, 1884

The members of this committee are requested to meet at the City hall in Denver on Thursday, the 10th day of April at 12 m of said day

The republicans in the new counties are requested to send a representative from each county to be present at said meeting

J B CHAFFEE Chairman
S NICHOLS Secretary

There is a growing independence of feeling all over the state The party nominations to municipal offices are binding only as they are worthy and respectable This is just as it should be

The Denver Times of yesterday afternoon contained the following sensible doctrine which it applies to the city election "As between two candidates, one a republican and the other a democrat, of the same qualifications otherwise, we should always say vote for the republican, but when there is an honest and capable democrat opposed to a scheming, trading republican, who is such only because there is a better chance for him to secure an office than there would be if he were something else, who is a candidate simply because he wishes to secure a place in which he can promote his own interests, why, we should say vote for the democrat. This property holders are apt to do for we all know that self preservation is the first law of nature The man who is really interested in the success of the republican party ought to understand that nothing can injure it more than [illegible] men up [illegible] nominates bad men for offices and then insists upon all republicans voting for them and is then successful in securing their election the party becomes responsible for the acts of these men in office and thus places itself in a way to lose the confidence of the better class of people The better plan is for the party at large to repudiate the scalawags in local politics It is better for the city and it is better for the party Let it once be understood that incompetent and dishonest men, whether republicans, democrats, or prohibitionists, cannot be elected to office in Denver, and all parties will be forced to place their best men in the field" Why limit the application to the city offices It is just as bad to elect corrupt republicans to state or national offices. The republican party suffered its first great defeat since the war in 1874 This defeat was caused by the corruption of republicans in office The most intelligent devotion and loyalty to a party demands the scratching of a ticket when a dishonest man is on it.

We print a communication from a druggist that is entitled to attention at this time. It presents some of the complications in the enforcement of the law The essential thing it seems to us is to stop the saloon business The correspondent now suffers because of it, and it is only a just penalty for doing a back room business We can see little distinction to be made between a back room bar and a saloon It has been within the power of the druggists to stop this in years past. It was true that some would stop and then be forced to begin again because other drug stores were less scrupulous But the remedy was the wrong one The remedy was not to begin again but to make the others stop Had appeal been made to the law officers of the city to do this it would not have been in vain The druggists who do not wish to do a saloon business can do a great deal of good by standing by the officers of the city, including the alderman from the First ward, who are doing their duty in enforcing the ordinance. So far as we know no prosecutions have been begun except against those people who sold liquor to be drank on their premises The letter alludes to some party who has started a drug store not to do a drug business, but to sell whisky This is one of the penalties for the customs of the past few years The reason he started an alleged drug store, instead of an alleged grocery store or an alleged billiard room was because the druggists were the only ones who had done the back room business The complaint that one druggist cannot stop his back room business without injuring the rest of his business, unless the other druggists are compelled to stop also is a just one We ought to protect the respectable druggist by punishing the lawless one As it has been we have offered great inducements to a respectable druggist to throw aside his respectability. The policy should be changed and the remedy lies entirely in enforcing the ordinance We say begin by stopping the saloon business. Let the council and its police show a determination to do this The public will back them up in any lawful action The time has come for settling this question How liquor may be sold in packages is a question apart from that of the saloon business and requires much thought. The saloon business is no[t] [ne]eded and cannot be tolerated The selling of liquor in packages is needed for medicinal and other legitimate purposes and the limitations under which it must be sold are more difficult to define

Two Sides to the Question

To the Editor of the GAZETTE

The nominations having been made, candidates are essentially elected, the election so-called being a mere formality During the controversy frequent mention has been made of the depravity of the druggists Are these druggists all so depraved? Is there no difference between the druggist—who openly defies the law and the one who wishes to keep the law, and only breaks it under protest

Things are so ordered that where one has a great advantage over the other, privileged either by lack of conscience or by law, the one at disadvantage must go to the wall

It seems I am unfortunate enough to be a druggist and obliged to live here and compelled to carry on this business so as to obtain a maintenance It must be remembered that a very large number of invalids principally those suffering from lung trouble require stimulants, and the late law necessitating a separate prescription for each quantity of liquor sold, is utterly impracticable Physicians do not prescribe without a fee, and to demand a sick man to pay two dollars each time for a prescription in addition to the price of his needed stimulant, is the most manifest injustice

It is a fact that patrons accustomed to buy their drugs at my shop have left me upon being refused the stimulants accompanying their prescriptions It is unfair that I should be placed in a position where I am compelled to choose between losing my living or breaking the law

Is the depravity all on one side? Should not some means be found by our ordinance makers to punish the men—mostly strict prohibitionists—who compel me in self protection to do as others do?

The problem is a difficult one to solve, if not impossible of solution I for one would gladly see prohibition enforced, but it must be done equally and thoroughly—an impossibility when a man can come to this town, on a business calculation that he can, by selling liquor, afford to pay his fines, and by the law always retain his property for a term of years sufficient for him to afford to lose it and return with a handsome profit

I have no solution to offer I only ask that the public shall appreciate the difficulties under which a druggist in this town labors and not class them all with dram sellers and keepers of groggeries DRUGGIST

PERSONAL

Arabi Pasha dresses entirely in white

The queen of Ashantee wears coral jewelry

Five hundred artists now have studios in New York City

Attorney General O Brien of New York, is seriously ill.

The husband of the queen of Madagascar is old enough to be her grandfather

Thomas A Edison, the inventor is spending the winter in Florida with his family

Walter Besant has written a long novel [illegible]

M Grevy [illegible]

[illegible] as white as snow

Sir Henry [illegible] is a direct descendant in the sixth generation of John Hampden of long parliament renown

Mrs Lawrence, of Chicago mother of the late T G Lawrence, class of 84 Yale college, has given $50 000 to that institution to found a dormitory

Professor John K Lord of Dartmouth college, and family will sail for Europe immediately after the next commencement and spend a year in foreign travel

Raoul Rigault, Communist

Maxime Du Camp Les Convulsions de Paris

Raoul Rigault, then 24 years of age was a heavy, slovenly fellow, with unkempt hair and beard, broad shouldered, short limbed, nearsighted, with an impudent nose and sensual mouth, fond of good wine, always talking, shouting, gesticulating, filling his nose with snuff astonishing the novices with his gift of speech, almost celebrated in the Quartier des Ecoles, and much appreciated by girls of low condition Half student and half journalist, without courage in work or talent in writing, repeating as truths the stillnesses which he picked up from the 'Ami du Peuple" or the "Pere Duchene," he passed for strong because he was cruel, for intelligent because he was forever talking * * * Some press condemnations toward the end of the empire had made him something of a martyr, and had set him dreaming of vengeance, in the name of his outraged principles, on 'the *sicaril* of tyranny" * * * He was the chief of a small group which recognized but one master, familiarly called *le vieux*, that is to say, Blanqui Now, Blanqui had taken Rigault's measure when he said of him, "As a man he is but a gamin, but he is a policeman of the first order" It was true, for Rigault had the policeman's intuition, and if he had lived it is certain that he would have yielded to his ruling passion and become a secret agent, like the poacher who turns game-keeper He had made a special study of the prefecture, he knew those of morals, of security, those who have to do with the hotels, and those who head the detective department. He was afraid of those under M Marseille, he delighted in defeating those headed by Lagrange, then the chief of the political branch of the prefecture of police. His chief pleasure was to follow them, to enter into conversation with them, to take them into some beer shop of the quarter, and to leave them drunk * * * If people were mistaken about him it is but justice to say that he never intentionally deceived any one He showed himself without disguise, and was proud to display the eczema of hate which consumed him * * * In one of the political trials in which he was concerned when recommended to the indulgence of the court, on account of his extreme youth, by M le Pelletier, imperial advocate, Rigault interrupted him saying "I reject your indulgence, for when I have the power I will have no mercy upon you!" He despised Robespierre, whom he called a proser, He thought St. Just without energy, and called Couthon an "old crutch" Of all the heroes of the revolution, in fact, he admired but two, Hebert and Marat, a rascal and a maniac. He hoped to equal them, he surpassed them

Goethe as a Manager

Longman s Magazine

In the exercise of his managerial authority, Goethe was a thorough martinet, difficult to please and intolerant of opposition, any infraction of his orders entailing on the offender a rebuke he was not likely to forget On the first production of "Wallenstein's Camp," Becker, dissatisfied with an insignificant part assigned him charged Genast to inform his chief that he declined to accept it, upon which the latter flew into a violent rage, and fulminated his ultimatum as follows "Herr G'nast," (Goethe was fond of abbreviations,) "tell Herr Becker from me he shall play it, and if he refuses to do so, I will play it myself." When, on the other hand, he saw that an actor was disposed to do his best, he spared neither counsel nor encouragement, a word of praise from his lips producing the same effect as a tweak of a soldier s ear from Napoleon When Shakespeare's "Henry IV" was in rehearsal, Kruger, who was cast for Falstaff, hardly entered into the spirit of the part Goethe read it aloud to the assembled company with such extraordinary unction and drollery that every one present including the reader himself, was convulsed with laughter He abhorred bombast and ranting, and strove incessantly to inculcate the necessity of perfect harmony of tone and gesture, above all, he made a point of studying the defects of his actors as well as their qualities, in order that by constant care and supervision he might be able to correct them When the famous Esslair was at the zenith of his celebrity Genast was dispatched to see him act, with the view of offering him an engagement Unfortunately the tragic hero was over six feet in height, whereas the lady holding the leading position at Weimar, a very pretty woman, might be accurately described as a pocket Venus On hearing his envoy's report, Goethe wrote in answer "Look out for some one else, a theatrical lover whose sweetheart barely reaches to his waist will never do for us"

The English Squares

New York Times

The "hollow square" formation that won the battle of El Teb is undoubtedly a formidable one in these days of long range rifles, when the assailants can be exterminated long before they ever reach the bayonet points But that infantry squares have been broken by cavalry on more than one occasion is now matter of history Authorities are still divided as to whether Victor Hugo was right in affirming or Siborne in denying that the French heavy brigade drove in the face of a British square at Waterloo But Montbrun s cuirassiers broke a Russian square at Borodino in 1812, and Colonel Caulaincourt's horse, in the same battle, actually charged into an intrenched redoubt. In the course of the Anglo Arabian war that followed England's annexation of Aden in 1830 an English square was attacked in the open plain by a mass of Abdali horsemen The Arabs forced their way in so far as to kill several men in the third rank, and were then beaten off with bayonets and clubbed muskets, an occurrence utilized by James Grant in one of his military novels The Irish Brigade had a similar experience at Talavera "So my Connaught boys," said General Picton to them after the battle, "you let the Frenchmen get into your square today, did you?" "Well, your Honor," answered a brawny Irish grenadier, with stern significance, "the blackguards got in sure enough, but, bedad! they never got out again"

Correcting Fortune

The Saturday Review

"I don't believe there is a single offense that I have not committed," said an undergraduate once as he awed a whole wine party with examples of his knowledge of life There was a respectful silence, then a small voice asked "Did you ever cheat at cards?" With shame and blushes the *fanfaron* of vice came down from his bad eminence and owned that he had never cheated at cards This is, indeed the very lowest depth to which civilized man can descend and he seems at present to reach the abyss pretty often No one can defend a man who has cheated at cards, the only estimable person who ever did so was the Chevalier des Grieux and he had the one constant excuse for his conduct admitted by all admirers of Manon Lescaut The case of the Chevalier must be placed on one side in that world of random morality to which Charles Lamb good humoredly consigned the comedies of the Restoration No a man may do many shady things, his accounts may be difficult to unravel, he may decline to fight a duel in a foreign country, he may find that urgent private business calls him to Europe when his regiment is in the Soudan or Nova Zembla, and people will make excuses for him But he really must not cheat at cards

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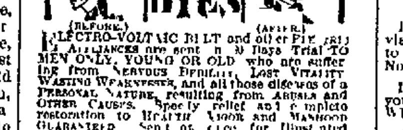
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House of 6 rooms, Tejon st	15 00

An Entirely New List of Property For Sale will be Advertised in this Column Each Week. List for the Week Ending March 22d, 1884, is as follows:

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5413	NEVADA AVE—Sunny 5 room cottage, bay window, 2 closets and pantry	$1,800
6093	HUERFANO ST—Cosy place, price low	1,500
6161	BUSINESS PROPERTY—One of the best in the city, pays fine interest	
6159	BUSINESS—Excellent, well established business, profits good	
6144	PIKE'S PEAK AVE—Very desirable cottage beautiful lawn neighborhood choice	2 800
5370	N NEVADA AVE– House of 6 rooms, central location, a bargain	1,700
6147	RANCHES—Several fine stock ranges, also, good agricultural and dairy ranches at reasonable prices	
	VACANT LOTS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—From $150 to	300
6133	NEVADA AVE—A very desirable house on N Nevada will be sold at a bargain as the owner has left the city	
5577	CASCADE AVE—Large house, fronting south, one of the best corners on the avenue	5,000
5010	WEBER ST Two story house of 7 rooms, 3 closets, etc, barn and nice lawn	2,600

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House of 5 rooms on 100 foot corner on North Weber, per m $16

House of 4 rooms on Cimarron per mo, $[illegible]

House of 5 rooms near Weber st a reasonable rental

House of 6 rooms, bath room, etc, on Spruce street per mo., $30

House of 3 rooms in a very central location on Cascade avenue, per mo, $12

House of 8 rooms on full lot on Wahsatch with stable and all conveniences, per mo $[illegible]

Central house on Kiowa street, per mo, $10

Grout house of 7 rooms on Weber just north of Kiowa, per mo, $[illegible]

House of 3 rooms on Moreno ave, per mo, $[illegible]

House of 4 rooms on N Nevada per mo, $[illegible]

House of 7 rooms on corner lot [illegible] per mo $20

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DAILY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1884

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments.

Mr. Green in his short history of the English People says that the religious revival led by John Wesley changed in a few years the whole temper of English society. The church was restored to life and activity. Religion carried to the hearts of the poor a fresh spirit of moral zeal, while it purified our literature and our manners. A new philanthropy reformed our prisons, infused clemency and wisdom into our penal laws, abolished the slave trade and gave the first impulse to popular education.

In Walpole's day the English clergy were the idlest and most lifeless in Europe. In our own time no body of religious ministers surpasses them in pity, in philanthropic energy or in popular regard. In the nation at large appeared a new moral enthusiasm which, rigid and pedantic as it often seemed, was still healthy in its social tone, and whose power was seen in the disappearance of the profligacy which had disgraced the upper classes and the foulness which had infected literature ever since the Reformation. But the noblest result of the religious revival was the steady attempt which has never ceased from that day to this, to remedy the guilt, the ignorance, the physical suffering, the social degradation of the profligate and the poor."

A striking illustration of John Wesley's philanthropic sagacity is his perception of the evils flowing from the use of intoxicating drinks. In an age when everybody drank it is interesting to mark his prophetic far sightedness on the temperance question. In an article of his entitled "Thoughts on Nervous Disorders" occur the following words: "But what are the causes of this strange disorder? One cause is the use of spirituous liquors. This is one of the horrid effects which naturally follow the swallowing that fashionable poison. That liquid fire lays the foundation of numberless diseases and of this in particular. It is amazing that the preparing or selling this poison should be permitted (I will not say in any Christian country, but) in any civilized state. 'O, it brings in a considerable sum of money to the government. True; but is it wise to barter men's lives for money? Surely that gold is bought too dear, if it is the price of blood. Does not the strength of every country consist in the number of its inhabitants? If so, the decreasing of their number is a loss which no money can compensate. So that it is inexcusable ill husbandry to give the lives of useful men for any sum of money whatever."

The appositeness of this counsel of Wesley's to our own times reminds us of the anecdote of George III, who, with his faults, was a very shrewd observer. 'Mr. Wesley,' said one of his courtiers, 'is turning the world upside down. He must undoubtedly be insane.' 'I wish he would bite some of my bishops,' was the royal answer."

Says the Christian Register: "An incidental testimony to the influence of the pulpit is furnished by the secular press. Two papers just started in Boston, the Beacon and Every Other Saturday, announce the publication of a sermon in each issue as one of their features. The Commonwealth, the Saturday Evening Gazette, and the Traveller also publish a sermon in full every week. All of these papers are news or society journals. The Monday morning dailies invariably devote several columns to reports of the Sunday sermons. We cannot believe that the editorial instinct is at fault, and that so much space would be devoted to sermons, unless there was some assurance that sermons were read. The truth, we believe, is that the best work of the minister is generally put into his sermons, and editors as well as readers know that the best fruits of some of the best minds can be obtained in no other way."

Mr. D. R. Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby,") of Toledo, Ohio, has become a pronounced prohibitionist. His Weekly Blade is now a prohibition paper. He declares that the liquor interest, by its offensive activity in politics, is rapidly forcing upon the country the prohibition issue, and he predicts that when the question comes to a final test at the polls, as it will sooner or later, the liquor traffic will be swept out of existence by a tremendous and overwhelming popular vote. In line with the course of Mr. Locke are the remarks of one of the most eminent of American lawyers, an advocate before the Geneva commission and an ex-secretary of state—Hon. Wm. M. Evarts—not a fanatical sort of man it will be admitted. Said Mr. Evarts at the New England dinner in New York:

The great problem is whether from small beginnings and this great expansion, this firm and secure edifice for justice and liberty can be preserved, if we allow any selfish or sordid interest, however vehement, to encroach upon our demands that the body of this people shall be kept industrious and temperate and strong. I do not like to see the power of margins dominating over the masses. I do not like to see the suffrage used constantly against the power of the great mass of the people without regard to political parties, by combinations of a selfish kind to hold a rod over the aspirations of the public men of the country. I have seen what I never expected to see in a country like this, a new band of LL. Ds.—a league of liquor dealers—that are going to determine what shall be the law and what the methods as between temperance and intemperance in this country. That is not a matter of party; it is a matter of common pride and manhood of the American people.

Rev. A. F. Beard, pastor of the American chapel at Paris, writes interestingly in the Christian Union concerning Romanism in France. He says:

As a system, the people of France, in great majority, see that the papacy has not proved its right to their confidence. They see that it not been a blessing to their land; that it has not exalted France. They are learning, as rapidly as we might expect them to do so, to look away toward Protestant countries; they contrast them with the political and national sterility of papal lands. They are quick in contrasts, with all of their natural egotism. They say that the papacy has always had their land in bond with royal indorsements and enforcements, to show what it could and would do, and that it left to France a dozen years ago its legacy of thirty-seven millions of people, 35.9 per centum of whom could neither read nor write.

The attitude of mind toward Romanism may be seen in the fact which I have from one whose figures I have found to be usually remarkably true, that at the Easter communion attendance, which is the supreme test of church loyalty, not more than one man in twenty-five attends, and not more than one woman out of four. This I have from an English writer upon French home life. I should think it true.

Those who never read before are reading. The republic may be making mistakes, no doubt, but it is making something besides mistakes. It is expending above one hundred and fourteen million of francs for instruction in the land—about twenty-four millions of dollars. Its school system is excellent. It is new, and in practice must have time. The system is unsurpassed, and five millions of dollars are expended—this year for—primary education. This is taking the generation out of illiteracy. It will not take many years. Meanwhile there are some thousands of children, from parents who class themselves as Roman Catholics, in attendance upon Protestant schools where the Bible is a text-book, and where religion is made prominent. Perhaps one-half of the children in the schools of the Huguenots in different parts of France are those from without.

Then a large fraction who have not as yet discarded the name, over whom the church has little or no power, and ready to attend Protestant meetings, to read the gospels and religious tracts; and, with a singular absence of bigotry, the readiness to listen and the readiness to discuss are remarkable. I have seen a hall packed with men standing for two hours, the seats having been removed for the admission of a greater number. And the hall was lighted by men who themselves were candlesticks, holding candles in their hands, while M. Revel'laud preached to them and read to them from the New Testament—a new book to them. Not one of the audience at St. Reuen was a Protestant. They even said, as the crowd came to the hall, "What a pity we couldn't have the church in which to hear this man!"

If you would have ready illustration of this look at the McAll Mission, also packed with listeners the year round, the Sunday school filled with children, none of them of Protestant families. It would be strange if God were not God.

I have given you a glimpse into Roman Catholic France. I do not say that this represents all the Catholics. It does not; but this is a fair representation of a very general attitude of mind and feeling."

The people of this city are to be congratulated on the opportunity of listening next week to the lecture of Mr. Edwin D. Mead, at The Antlers, on Emerson and Carlyle, Emerson and the Doctrine of Evolution and Emerson the American. Mr. Mead's lectures on these and other topics have received warm commendation from the best critics in Boston, Chicago and other cities where they have been delivered. He has shown himself a careful student and an acute and suggestive thinker.

1884.

Harper's Magazine.

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Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, J Thompson Owen, by his certain deed of trust, dated on the 3d day of February, A. D 1883, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, in book 81, on page 177, of the records thereof, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1883, to secure the payment of his promissory note, bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of Robert Gale, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, did convey to A. A McGovney, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, all the hereinafter described premises; by which deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, it may be lawful for the said A. A McGovney to advertise and sell the said premises as therein provided. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of the interest on said note, according to its tenor and effect, the same being now due and unpaid, now, therefore, I, A. A McGovney, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, do hereby give public notice that I shall on Saturday, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1884, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, to wit: Block number two hundred and twenty (220) in addition number one to the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, excepting and reserving therefrom a certain tract of land conveyed by party of first part to Enoch N. Bartlett, by deed dated March 8th, 1883, and recorded March 23d, 1883, in book 53, on page 50, of the records of said El Paso county—the tract hereby reserved being about one-half acre of land—together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said J. Thompson Owen, his heirs or assigns therein.

A. A. McGOVNEY, Trustee
Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, February 4th, A. D. 1884. wb 9 0

STATEMENT

OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

F. S. WINSTON, President.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1883.

ASSETS $101,148,248 25

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
Annuities in force Jan. 1, 1883	65	$19,200 91	Annuities in force Jan. 1, 1884	61	$23,134 31
Premium Annuities		3,712 44	Premium Annuities		3,674 96
Annuities issued	7	4,433 40	Annuities Terminated	1	537 48
	62	$27,346 75		62	$27,346 75

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Policies in force Jan. 1, 1883	106,214	$329,651,171	Policies in force Jan. 1, 1884	116,980	$342,040,532
Risks assumed	11,531	37,810,237	Risks terminated	6,765	24,418,799
	117,745	$367,304,771		117,745	$367,304,771

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To balance from last account	$92,782,959 08	By paid death claims	$ 5,095,795 00
" premium receipts	13,457,028 44	" " matured endowments	2,805,291 70
" interest and rents	5,042,904 45	" " Total claims—$7,901,086 70	
		" " annuities	27,661 38
		" " dividends	3,138,491 69
		" " surrendered policies and additions	2,811,110 71
		Total paid policy holders—$14,009,960 91	
		" " commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	850,121 90
		" " premium charged off on securities purchased	105,472 22
		" " taxes and assessments	228,067 78
		" " expenses	834,762 79
		" " balance to new account	91,472,108 56
	$111,283,878 97		$111,283,878 97

BALANCE SHEET.

To reserve at 4 per cent	$ 93,871,877 00	By bonds secured by mortgages on real estate	$ 46,333,472 84
" claims by death not yet due	908,833 00	" United States and other bonds	25 279 040 00
" premiums paid in advance	22 701 35	" loans on collaterals	15,037,910 00
" agents' balances	8,470 56	" real estate	8,632,971 89
" surplus and contingent guarantee fund	4 638,462 34	" cash in banks and trust companies at interest	3,403,249 63
		" interest accrued	1,310,588 33
		" premiums deferred, quarterly and semi annual	1,022,229 68
		" premiums in transit, principally for December	140,766 48
	$101,148,248 25		$101,148,248 25

NOTE.—If the New York Standard of four and a half per cent interest be used, the surplus is over $12,000,000.

From the surplus, as appears in the Balance Sheet, a dividend will be apportioned to each participating policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1884.

The premium rates charged for insurance in this company were reduced in 1879 about 15 per cent on ordinary life policies.

Assets $101,148,248 25
NEW YORK, January 15, 1884.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S Winston, Samuel E. Sprouls, Lucius Robinson, Samuel D Babcock, Henry A. Smythe, George S Coe, John E. Develin, Seymour L Husted, Oliver H Palmer, Richard A. McCurdy, James C Holden, Herman C. von Post, George G. Richardson, Alexander H Rice, William F. Babcock, F Ratchford Starr, Frederick H Cossitt, Lewis May, Oliver Harriman, Thomas Dickson, Henry W. Smith, John H Sherwood, George H. Andrews, Robert Olyphant, George F. Baker, Benj. B. Sherman, Jos. Thompson, Dudley Olcott, Anson Stager, Frederic Cromwell, Julien T. Davies, Robert Sewell, Wm. Bayard Cutting, S Van Rensselaer Cruger, Charles E. Henderson, George Bliss

C. H. MILLS, Agent.

W. F. ALLEN, General Agent, Omaha, Neb.

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FOR SALE McRuns & Co. will deliver good hay in Colorado Springs at $15 per ton. Address Box 1. c 21-6

FOR SALE—A bargain Steinway Concert Grand Piano. Apply to "L. S. C.," Box 858, City. c-20-tf

FOR SALE Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE Two sets of blacksmith's tools. Inquire of J. H. Gardner, 128 Pike's Peak avenue. c-10-tf

WANTED.

WANTED Situation by Monday to do cooking. Address Miss B. L. Lunsford, this office. c-21-3

LOST.

LOST One link of a moss agate fob, with soldered bean chain attached. Please leave at this office and get reward. c 20-tf

LOST—Between the post office and Beaver Ranch, a grey and red Scotch shawl. Return to Sagendorf's drug store. c-18-3*

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Coal and Iron company will be held at the principal office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the seventh day of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books of the company, for the transfer of stock, will close at 3 p. m. on the first day of March next, and remain closed until three days after the adjournment of the meeting.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.
b-22-tf

Annual Meeting.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Railway company will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 7th day of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be proper. The transfer books of the company, for the transfer of stock, will close on the 15th day of March, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of the meeting.

By order of the board of directors.
JOHN PRAEL, Secretary.
March 1, 1884. c-4-td

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Construction company to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company at Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, on the first Monday of April, 1884, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books of the company for the transfer of stock will be closed on the 15th day of March, 1884, at twelve o'clock noon and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of such meeting.

W. W. NEVIN, Secretary.
March 1st, 1884. c-4 td

GILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

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The above books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent on receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of rare and curious second-hand books, Musical Literature, and detailed lists of our regular stock, will be sent on application, by

Scribner & Welford,

745 Broadway, New York.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Edmund F. Murray, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1884, being one of the regular days of the April term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, James N. Murray, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At, which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

JAMES N. MURRAY,
Administrator of the estate of Edmund F. Murray, deceased.
Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., February 29th, 1884. wc-15-4

Tarko Colon

RAGS WANTED

At the Gazette Office.

c-tf

"OPINION."

C. H. Rothwell's,

New Literary and Political Weekly

Look Out for the First Number.

Subscription $2.00 Per Annum.

Address it to

J. G. BROWN, Business Agent.

c-13-tf

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DAILY GAZETTE.

SATTRDAY, MARCH 22, 1884.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Leadville mail, for Pueblo, El More, West Cliff, Leadville and Kansas City, arrive 11.32 a. m., depart 11.37 a. m.

" 3. Leadville express, for Pueblo, Kansas City, Leadville, Frisco, Red Cliff, Silverton and New Mexico, and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 10.37 p. m, depart 10.42 p.m.

" 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, Ogden, San Francisco and all points west, daily, arrive 10.57 p. m., depart 11.00 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Denver express, from Leadville, West Cliff, El More, Pueblo and Kansas City, arrive 3.45 p. m., depart 3.50 p. m.

4. Eastern express, from Red Cliff, Frisco, Leadville, Kansas City, Pueblo and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 3.50 a. m., depart 3.55 a. m.

8. Atlantic express, from California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Gunnison and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 6.40 p. m., depart 6.45 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

Leave Colo. Springs.	Leave Manitou.
9.15 a. m.	8.50 a. m.
12:05 p. m.	11:05 a. m.
5:30 p. m.	3:15 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
No. .....6.45 p. m.	No. 2..... 9.30 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7 30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 m. to 1 p. m. and from 5.00 to 6 00 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.
Via D. & R. G	11.12 a. m. / 8.00 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	6.20 p. m.
GOING NORTH	
Via D. & N. O.....	9.15 a. m.
Via D. & R. G.....	3.25 p. m. / 5 20 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.....	12.00 m. / 10.40 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.....	7.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.	
Via D. & N. O.....	9.45 a. m.
Via D. & R. G.....	3.50 p. m. / 3.55-0.00 "
	DEPART / ARRIVE
Colorado City & Manitou.....	11 25 a. m. / 12.00 m.
Manitou.....	3.30 p.m. / 3.55 p. m.

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8 00 p. m. Arrives Thursday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12 m. and arrives Saturday at 3 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days.....8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays.....8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

Miss M. A. CARPENTER, Manager.

There was no business of importance in the county court yesterday.

Next week we will have Mr. and Mrs. Knight in "Otto." Go and see them.

Mr. Parnell was in the city yesterday and may conclude to give a lecture on the Irish question.

Talk about ten items! If the Republic will give the GAZETTE credit for a page or two some day we will not lisp it.

The Republic advertises a gas trap for sale. It seems to be the general opinion that two or three could be given away and not missed.

The remains of Windsor Trowbridge were forwarded to his former home in Arlington, Mass., yesterday accompanied by Miss Helen Warren.

We learn that the First M. E. church will give a concert on the 28th instant. Every effort is being put forth to make it in every respect a complete success.

All the members of Company A. First Battalion Cavalry are requested to be present in full uniform at the armory Monday evening, March 24, for inspection.

The new sidewalk ordinance went into effect on Wednesday, but we noticed that on Thursday a plank sidewalk was laid on Tejon street, between Pike's Peak and Kiowa. Is the ordinance in force or is it not?

It is expected that Rothacker's "Opinion" will make its appearance to-morrow. There is already a large list of subscribers to the paper in Colorado Springs. It will be a weekly edition and has the assurance of being well patronized throughout the state.

Frank Lord, of Manitou, while trying to round up some horses in John Curr's pasture on Thursday, was kicked by one of the horses and his leg broken just above the ankle. He had the pluck to ride home before having it dressed.

The Republic makes a great parade about its telephonic communication with Manitou and Colorado Springs, but says nothing about its telegraphic communication with New York, Providence, St. Louis, London, Paris, etc. Give us a bill of particulars to-day.

What does the Republic know about Colorado City whisky? Perhaps the reporter smelt it through the same telephone that conveyed the particulars of the O'Malley inquest. The coroner will certify that no Republic representative was within three miles of the two inquests on Thursday.

Mrs. Ransom, who has on one or two occasions been a charge at the county poor house, had a fit in front of F. E. Dow's store yesterday. County Physician Kimball was present at the time and gave her attention. She was sent to the county hospital.

The "Courtship of Miles Standish" was repeated at the Congregational church last night in the presence of a very good audience and was fully equal if not superior to the first production. Following the entertainment a very enjoyable social time was had by all who were there.

Manager Brower of the Colorado Telephone company informs us that the amount of business done over the Denver and Pueblo lines having proved very satisfactory to the company, it has been decided advisable to reduce the rate for conversations to thirty cents between Denver and Colorado Springs, and forty cents between Denver and Pueblo. The new rates will take effect to-morrow.

At ten minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday morning there was an alarm of fire caused by the burning of a coal box in the alley back of Chester's confectionary store. The fire was discovered by GAZETTE employees and extinguished in time to prevent a conflagration. It seems difficult to conceive how the fire originated. At first it was presumed to have been caused by hot ashes, but Mr. Chester thinks some one must have carelessly thrown a cigar stump or lighted match into some hay in the box.

Telegrams have been received by Messrs. Hallett & Baker from the friends of both J. C. O'Malley, the man who died in the Colorado City jail, and George H. Muggy, who committed suicide at the Bell house, Manitou. Dispatches were received from the relatives of the former at Watertown, Wisconsin, and from the relatives of Muggy at Port Clinton, Ohio, giving instructions to embalm and forward the remains. The dispatches were rather indefinite and further information has been sent for by Messrs. Hallett & Baker.

In the county clerk's office yesterday articles of incorporation of the H. O. P. Live Stock company were filed. The articles place the capital stock of the company at $100,000, divided into 4,000 shares of $25 each. Of the 4,000 shares 2,400 have already been subscribed for. The object of the corporation is the raising, buying and selling of cattle, horses and sheep. The incorporators and officers of the company are S. P. Plummer and W. T. Hurd of Detroit, Michigan, and William Holmes of Chico Basin, in this county.

Dr. L. D. Coombs, late of this city, writing from Las Vegas, N. M., to a friend here, says: "I am at last located again, but not where I had anticipated by a long distance. I looked Texas over, however, to my satisfaction, before I came out here, and to be candid, I do not like the state of Texas at all. It is great in its square miles of territory and its cattle ranches; also in its democratic majorities and cyclones; but in no other or desirable particulars is it entitled to be called 'great.' I felt much more at home when I reached these arid plains, and got sight of the mountains again, and heard the nightingale tones of the gentle 'burro.' I think I shall like it here after I get better acquainted and established in business."

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

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Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. 2 Pike's Peak Avenue. j 18 tf

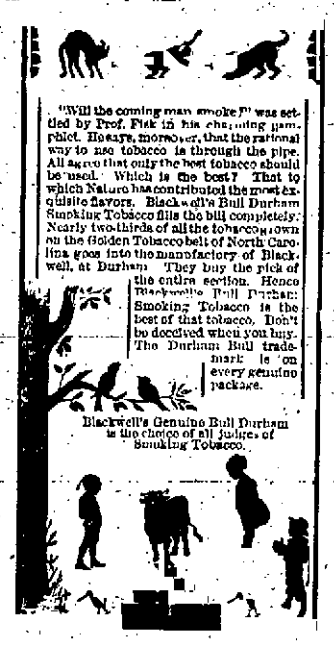
O'Haire, the tailor, sells cloths by the yard as cheap as can be bought any place and cuts the same free of charge. c-22-tf.

BALSTIN & FAIRLEY, Funeral Directors, 109 E Huerfano st., 3 doors from the City drug store. a-23-tf

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Close connections are now made by the D. & R. G. railroad in Union depot at Denver with the "Burlington Route" trains, thus enabling passengers from this city to take the popular line to all points east, making same time as by other roads with the advantage of going via Denver. Parties anticipating a trip east should procure tickets over this favorite route. Fast time and sure connections to Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago and the east. f-19-tf

For pure and fresh drugs, at eastern prices, go to Thomas Gowenlock's drug store. a-22-tf





The want of a reliable diuretic for which while acting as a stimulant of the kidneys, neither excites nor irritates them, was long since supplied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This fine medicine exerts the requisite degree of stimulation upon these organs, without producing irritation, and is therefore far better adapted for the purpose than unmedicated ardent spirits often resorted to. Dyspepsia, fever and ague, and kindred diseases, are all cured by it. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. dwg-1-1y

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wn-51-3m WILLIAM CLARK.

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